

Cross Platform GUI Programming with Python

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Introduction & Agenda

Your Presenters:

- Elliot Garbus - Management Consultant & Python Enthusiast
- Seth Abraham - Professor of Electrical Engineering & Python Enthusiast

Agenda:

- Choosing a GUI Framework
- The Projects
- Kivy: Key Concepts and Demonstrations
- Applying the Concepts to the Projects
- Resources



Choosing a GUI framework

- Lots of options, not a lot of guidance...
- Considered:
 - tkinter - a standard python lib, based on TCL/TK
 - WxPython - based on WxWidgets
 - PyQt or Pyside (?) based of Qt
 - Kivy - Python native, OpenGL ES accelerated
 - Beeware Toga - Python + Native Widgets
 - Python + Electron - node.js + css + chromium



The Criteria


Target Design: Editor for a piece of music hardware

Cross Platform: MacOS and Windows required, mobile nice to have

Look: Modern look, custom widgets, Native not required



Evaluation:

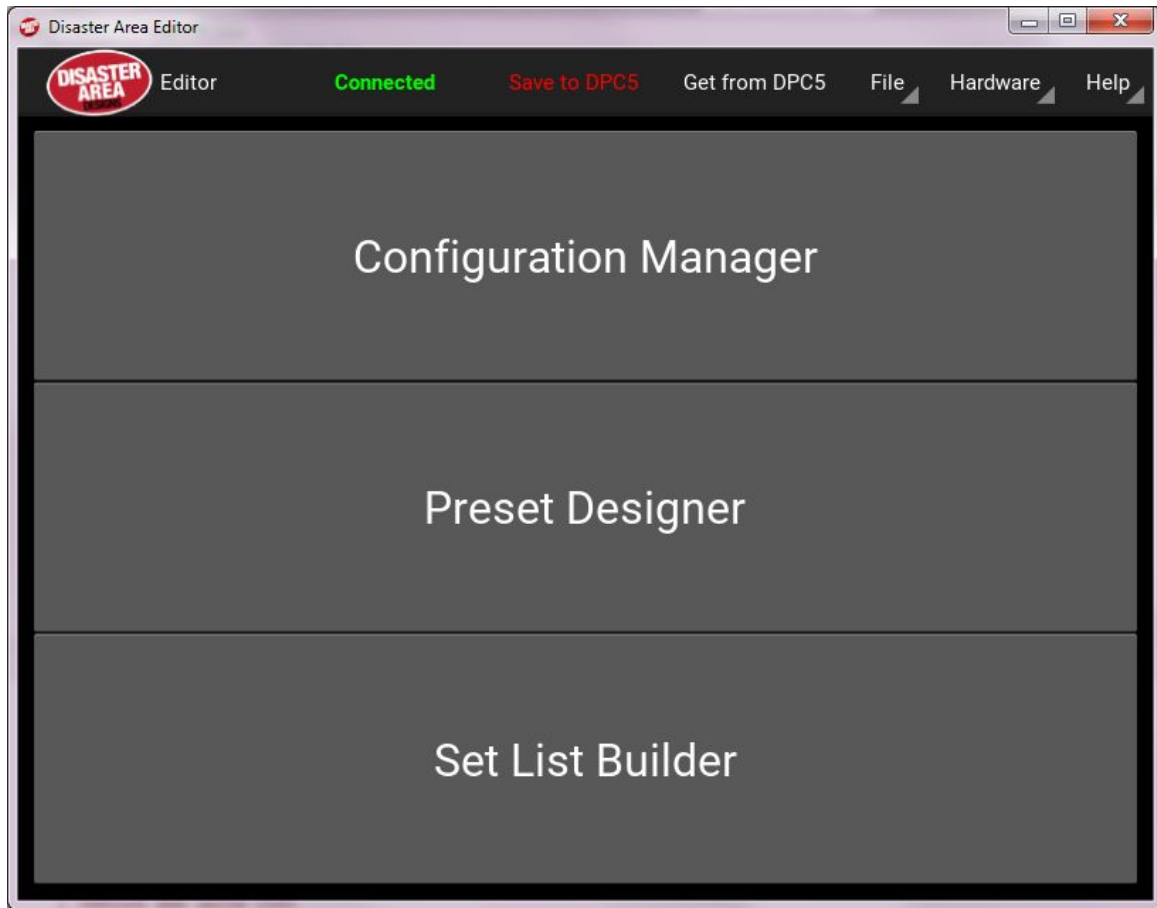
Toolkit	Pro	Con
tkinter	Native Look with ttk widgets Ships with Python	Can't draw an anti-aliased curve (UGLY) Weak documentation
WxPython	Native Look	Weak documentation, No Mobile
Qt	Mature, Commercial product, Cross platform	Dual license PySide/PyQT confusion (resolved, not released)
Kivy 	Modern look, Cross platform, Well supported, Excellent Documentation, MIT License (Free)	Not a native look
Toga	Python Native, Native look	Immature, early stage development
Electron	Modern Web Technologies as a GUI	Very big distributable (+70M to 200M) Complexity

The Projects(1/2): Midi Controller



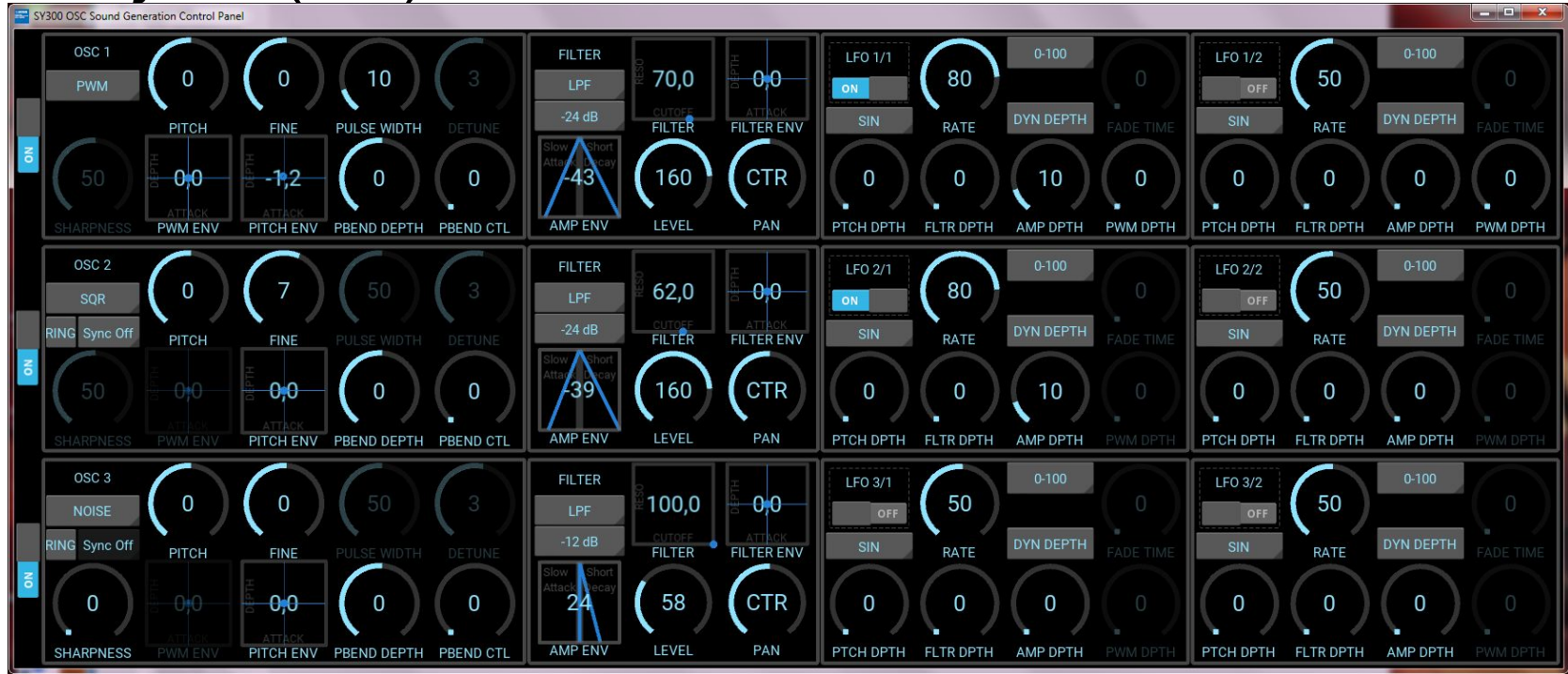
Configuration software for a
MIDI foot controller

Used to connect and control
multiple effects devices



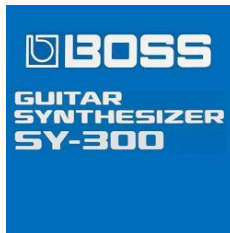
*This software is not a Disaster Area Product

The Projects(2/2):



Control Panel for a Synthesizer
Used to configure sound generation elements

*This software is not a Boss Product

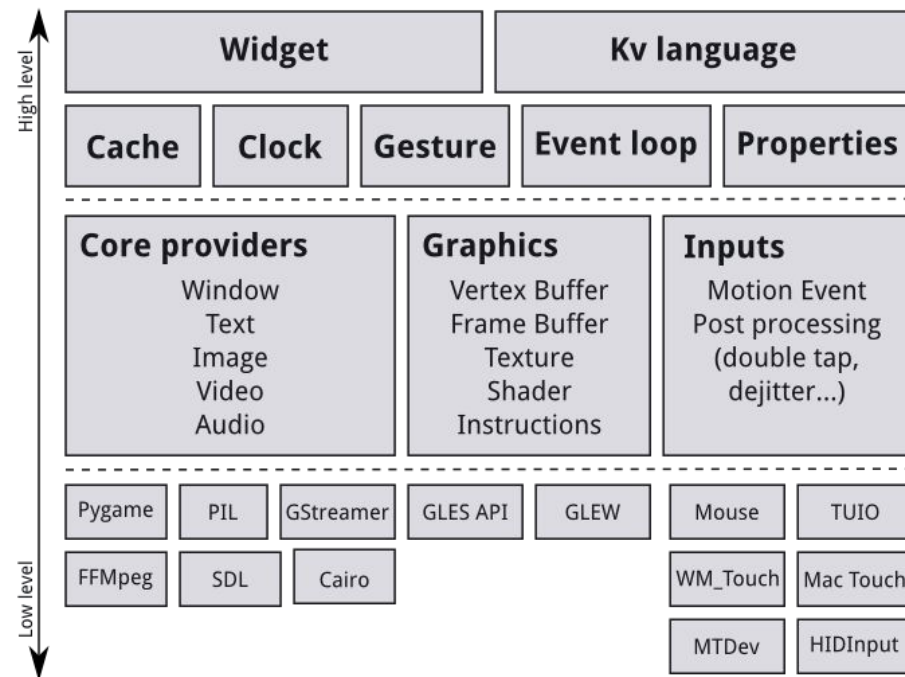


Kivy

- **Fresh** Created for multi-touch & Python
- **Fast** Development and Execution
- **Flexible** Win, MacOS, Linux, OS X, Android, Raspberry Pi...
- **Funded** Professionally Developed
- **Free** to use, Even for commercial projects



Kivy Architecture



Kivy: 5 Key Concepts

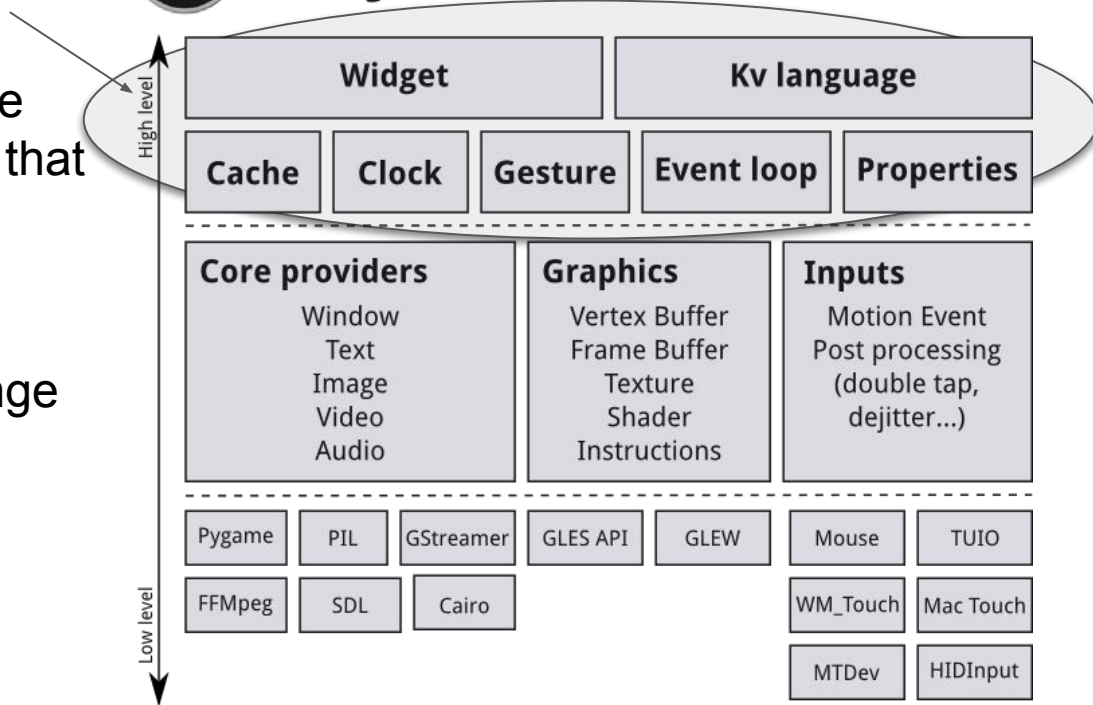
Application Development is focused at the top of the framework stack

Kv Language - Separates Interface design from app logic. An 'outline' that defines arrangement and simple behaviors

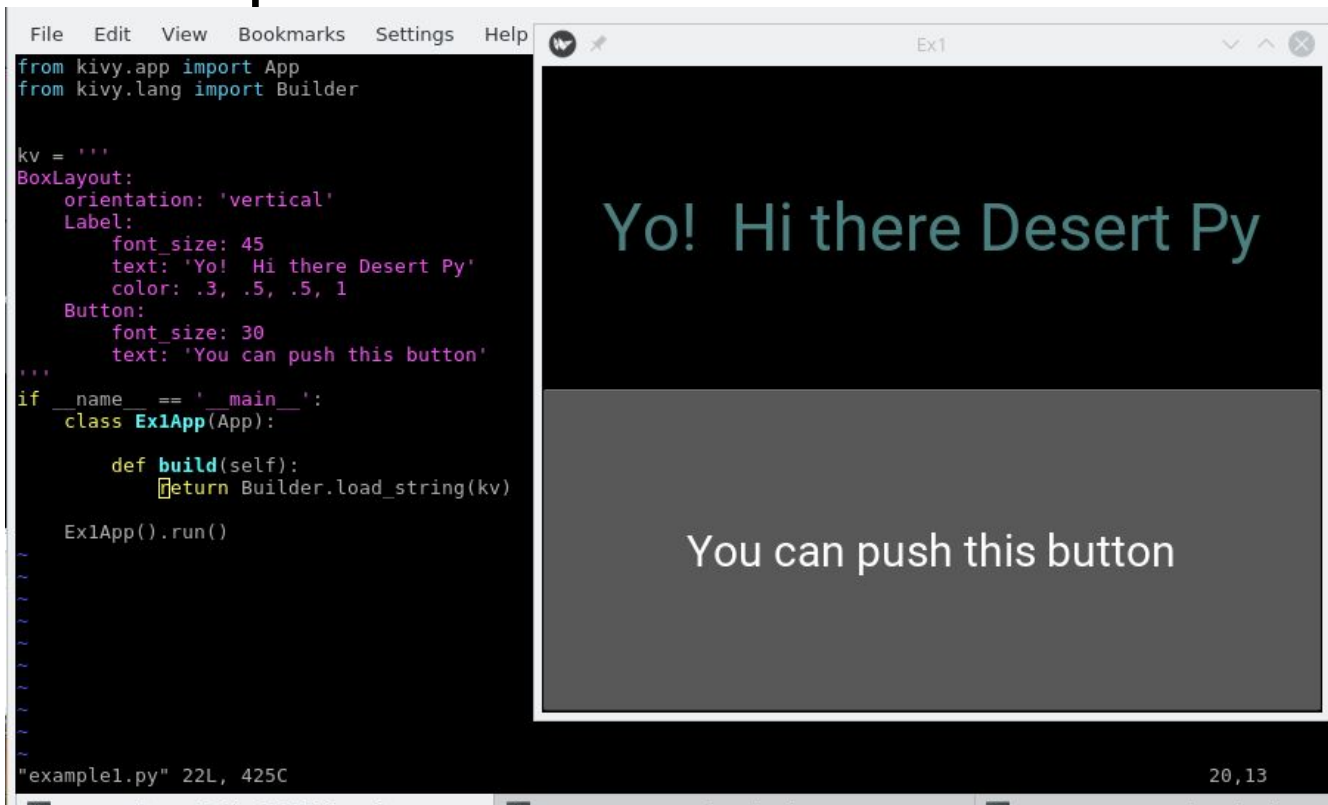
Layouts - containers used to arrange and size widgets



Kivy Architecture



Example 1 -- Hello World



- Simple to create
 - COMPLETE code shown!
 - Execute with python3
 - Code on github
- One Box layout
- A Label
 - Text added,
 - Font & color change
- A Button
 - Can be pressed

Example 2-- Layout

File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

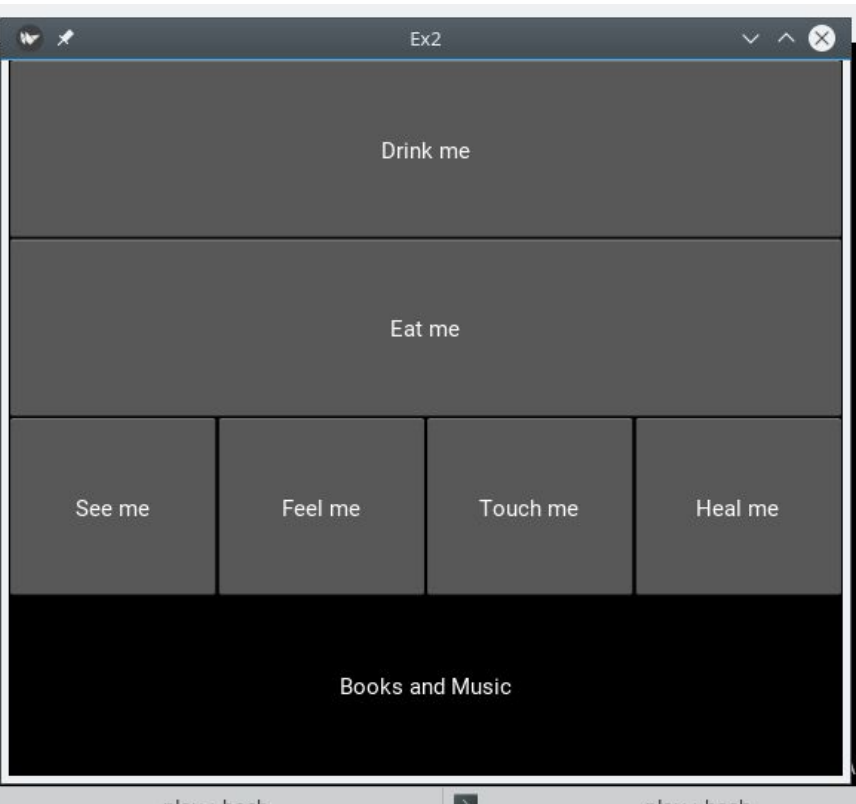
```
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.lang import Builder
```

```
kv = '''
BoxLayout:
    orientation: 'vertical'
    Button:
        text: 'Drink me'
    Button:
        text: 'Eat me'
    BoxLayout:
        Button:
            text: 'See me'
        Button:
            text: 'Feel me'
        Button:
            text: 'Touch me'
        Button:
            text: 'Heal me'
    Label:
        text: 'Books and Music'
'''
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    class Ex2App(App):
        def build(self):
            return Builder.load_string(kv)

    Ex2App().run()
```

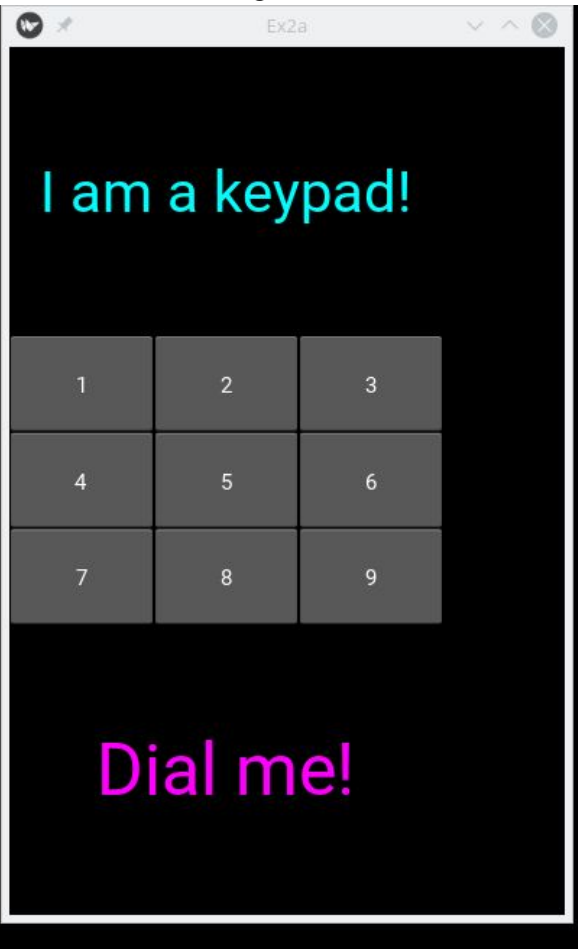
"example2.py" 30L, 555C



- Layout can contain widgets or other layouts
 - Just boxes here
- Complete code given
 - Execute with python3

Example 2a-- more layout

```
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.lang import Builder
kv = '''
BoxLayout:
    orientation: 'vertical'
    width: 300
    size_hint_x: None
    Label:
        text: 'I am a keypad!'
        font_size: 40
        color: 0, 1, 1, 1
    GridLayout:
        width: 300
        size_hint_x: None
        cols: 3
        Button:
            text: '1'
        Button:
            text: '2'
        Button:
            text: '3'
        Button:
            text: '4'
        Button:
            text: '5'
        Button:
            text: '6'
        Button:
            text: '7'
        Button:
            text: '8'
        Button:
            text: '9'
    Label:
        text: 'Dial me!'
        color: 1, 0, 1, 1
        font_size: 50
'''
if __name__ == '__main__':
    class Ex2aApp(App):
        def build(self):
            return Builder.load_string(kv)
    Ex2aApp().run()
```



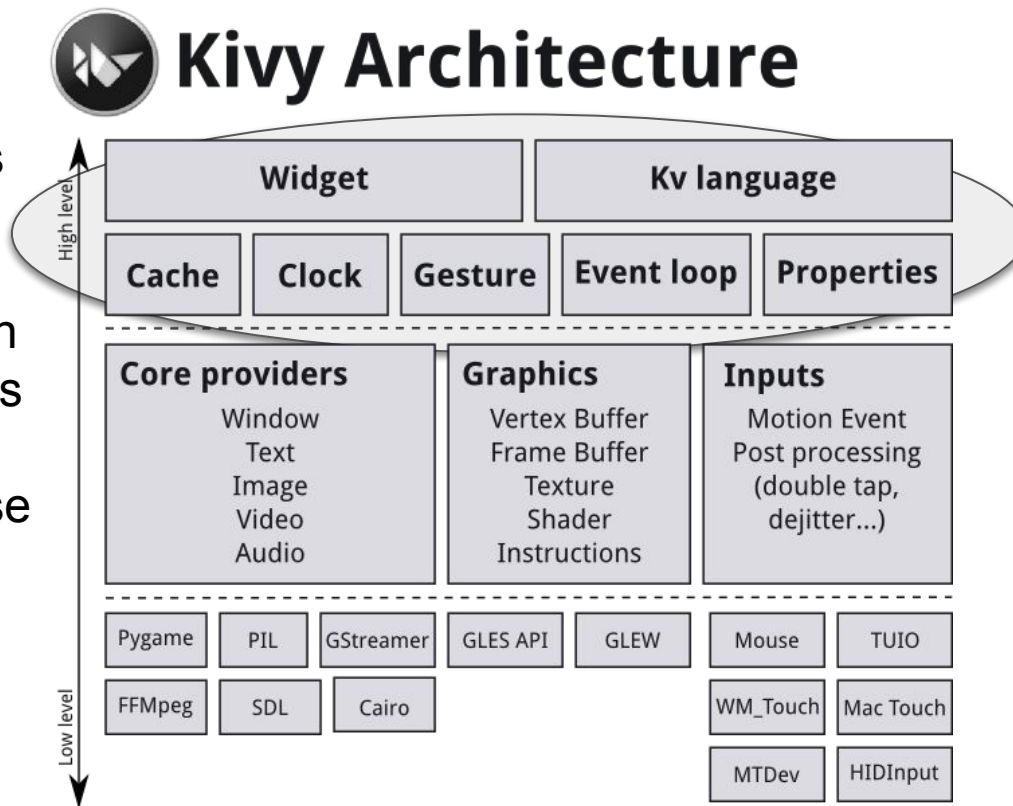
- Box layout with grid inside
- Some layouts explicitly sized
 - Child widgets are sized by parents
 - (explicit sizing must turn off hints)
- Many ways to size things
 - This is just one option

Kivy: 5 Key Concepts (cont.)

Widgets - UI elements, provides a Canvas that can be used to draw on screen. Receives and reacts to events
Buttons, Labels, Switches...

Events - Widget-defined event: e.g. an event will be fired for a Button when it's pressed (on_press, on_release).
Callbacks are bound to events to cause action.

Kivy Properties - produce events when an attribute changes. 'The Observer Pattern'



Example 3-- Action!

```
import kivy
from kivy.app import App
from kivy.uix.floatlayout import FloatLayout
from kivy.lang import Builder
kivy.require('1.10.1')

Builder.load_string('''
#:kivy 1.10.1
<Ex3>:
    Button:
        id: alice
        text: 'Alice'
        color: 0, 0, 1, 1
        font_size: 50
        size_hint: None, None
        size: 600, 600

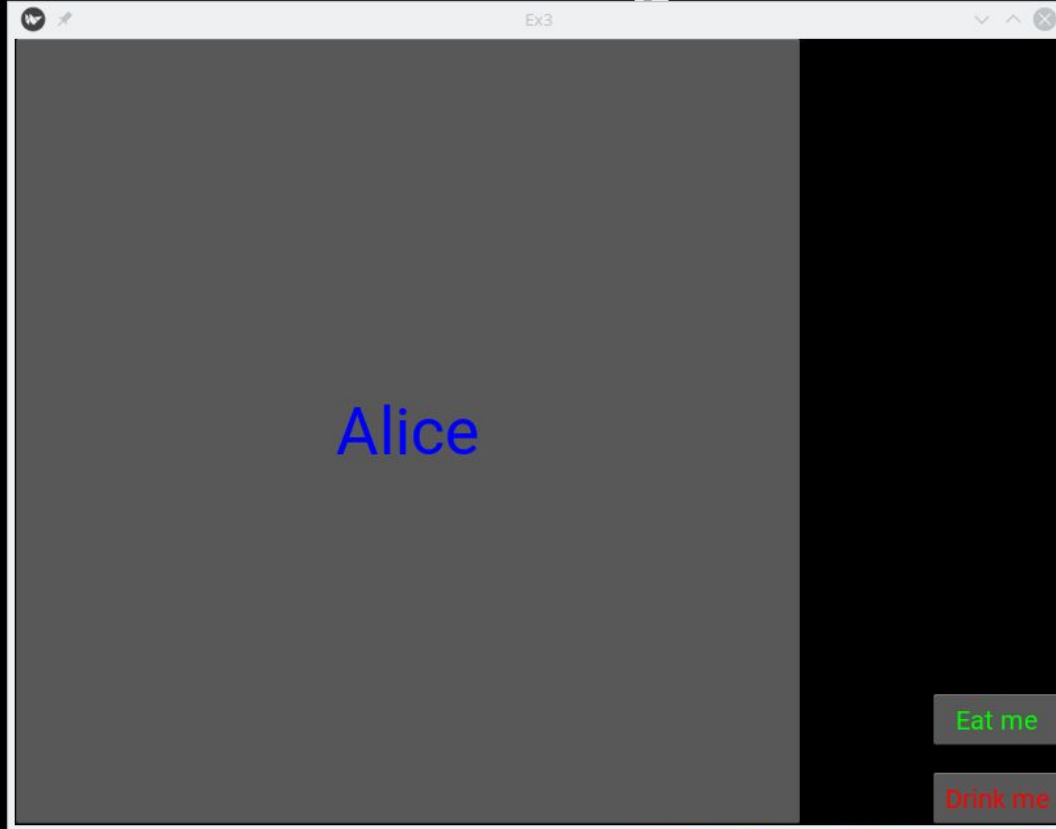
    Button:
        pos: ( 700, 0 )
        size_hint: None, None
        size: 100, 40
        text: 'Drink me'
        color: 1, 0, 0, 1
        font_size: 20
        on_press: alice.size = alice.width-50, alice.height-50

    Button:
        pos: ( 700, 60 )
        size_hint: None, None
        size: 100, 40
        text: 'Eat me'
        font_size: 20
        color: 0, 1, 0, 1
        on_press: alice.size = alice.width+50, alice.height+50
''')

class Ex3(FloatLayout):
    pass

class Ex3App(App):
    def build(self):
        r = Ex3()
        print('Ids dictionary in the app are: ', r.ids)
        print("The IDs in the app are: ", r.ids.keys())
        return r

if __name__ == '__main__':
    Ex3App().run()
```



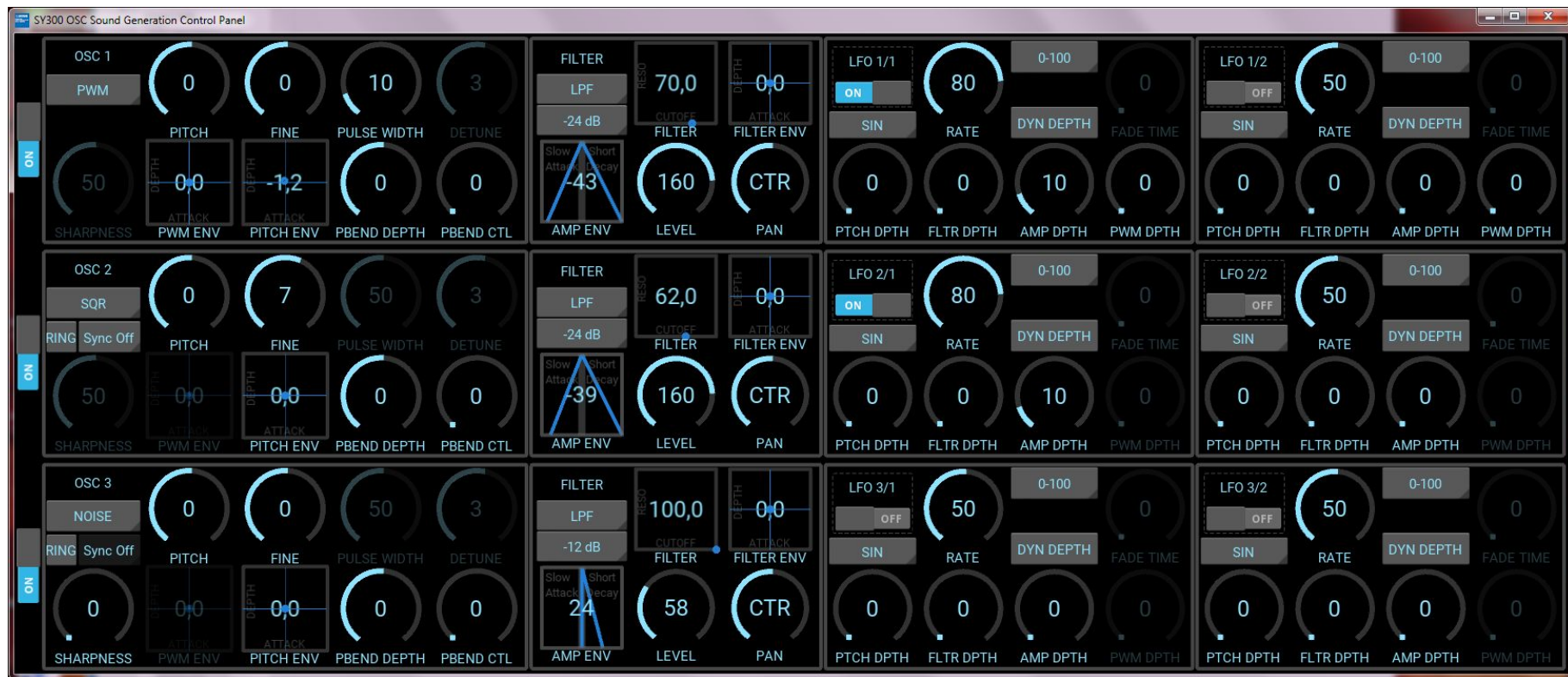
Attaching actions



- Attach Actions to buttons
 - Specify a Python call back method
 - In Kivy language: `on_button_up: MyPyCall()`
 - Specifying a kivy language consequence
 - `on_button_up: self.size = (40, 100)`
- Mouse motion events get passed to all widgets:
 - You get coordinates (touch), test if these collide with a specific widget

```
def on_touch_down(self, touch):  
    if self.collide point(*touch.pos) and not self.disabled:  
        do_something()
```

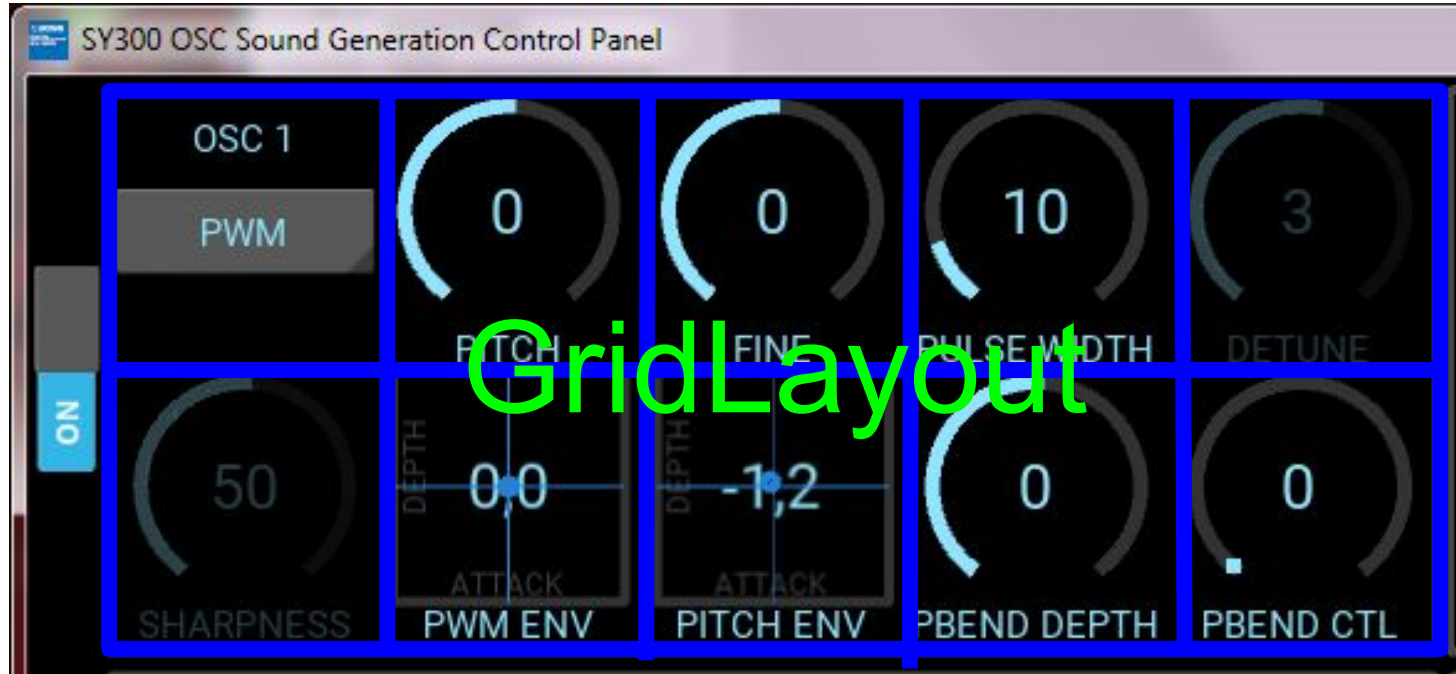
Applying the Concepts



Applying the Concepts



Applying the Concepts



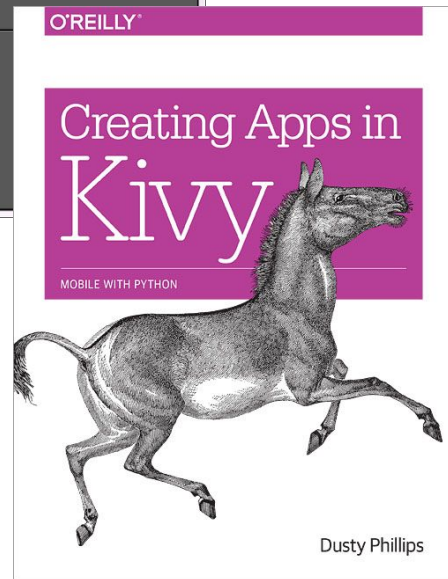
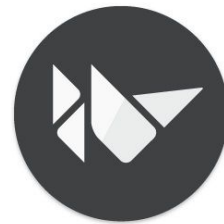
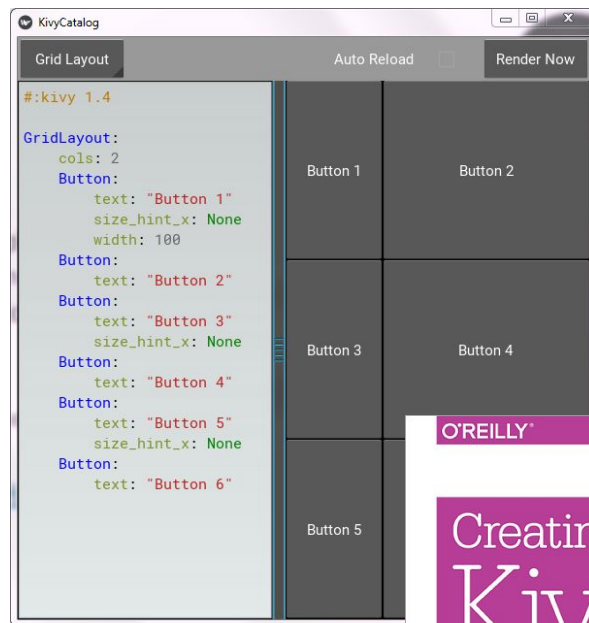
Applying the Concepts



2 BoxLayouts in a GridLayout

Kivy Resources

- [Kivy.org](https://kivy.org)
 - Very complete and well organized
 - Excellent reference and tutorials
- Kivy Catalog, a supplied example
 - Interactive showcase of widgets and layouts
- [Kivy Crash Course](#), Blog and videos
 - Tutorial videos
- [Kivy Garden](#)
 - User contributed codes. Many creative examples
- [Kivy Source Code on GitHub](#)
- [Examples from this talk on GitHub](#)





Summary

Kivy is a powerful modern GUI framework, well supported and cross platform

The **KV language** separates Interface design from app logic.

- An 'outline' that defines arrangement and simple behaviors.
- Makes rework and changes to organization, fast and fun
- There always seemed to be a natural place to add our logic, surprisingly easy

Great compatibility seen across Windows & Linux

PyInstaller used to create standalone executables



PyInstaller